

Social responsibility between truth and virtual reality

Study on a sample of users of the Nass Constantine page on Facebook

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Abstract: The objective of this study is to gain insight into the manner in which virtual roles assumed by Algerian adolescents on Facebook influence their actual social roles, as well as to comprehend the characteristics of the virtual social roles that emerge from the utilisation of these sites. Based on the descriptive curriculum and using the form tool, 61 individuals responded through Nas Constantine's page, and several findings were obtained. Notably, the sampled adolescents are addicted to engaging in virtual relationships.

Furthermore, the dumping of information on them has resulted in antisocial behaviour. Additionally, the significant negative impact of young people's membership of Facebook pages on their time and on their awareness of their responsibilities and the importance of their health roles in real life is evident.

Keywords: social responsibility; youth; truth; virtual reality.

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I- Introduction :

The number of individuals subscribing to the Internet has increased markedly in recent years, particularly among young people of both sexes. This age group, characterised by a high level of physical and mental activity, has become highly reliant on Internet services for communication, entertainment and knowledge, utilising them for extended periods of time.

It can be argued that the most significant web services are those that have attracted a considerable number of users to their various websites and interactive sites, particularly social media platforms. These platforms have become the largest and most popular in terms of the number of participants, in addition to their interactive communication features.

These interactive features and the absence of cost have made Facebook the most polarising destination for young people, who have become more diligent in writing posts, commenting on photos and posting live videos than in reviewing lessons, and spend more time in conversation than they take to talk with parents and peers. Therefore, the risks to the lives of young people have increased in our Algerian society, which has a social, cultural and political specificity that distinguishes it from other societies.

This study is motivated by the necessity to comprehend the virtual roles of Algerian youth on Facebook and the factors that shape these roles. To this end, an investigation into the social roles of social media sites is being conducted, with the aim of enhancing the body of knowledge and research in the domain of social networking. This is a crucial area of study, given the evolving nature of social media, the diverse user base it caters to, and the impact it has on different social groups.

The principal significance of this study is its concentration on the most salient demographic in society: the cohort of young people in Algeria. This study addresses the role of social media sites represented on Facebook in developing the social responsibility of Algerian youth and enhancing their social roles.

The focus of our attention is the influence of social media usage on the type of information accessed by young people on these platforms and the impact of this new information on their thinking and awareness of social issues. With each individual's lack of engagement with their local communities and their tendency to communicate with virtual groups, they are more susceptible to unfamiliar ideas and values and have more unusual experiences regarding the issues that affect them.

As a result of the prevalence of virtual roles and the concomitant decline in the significance of actual social roles, individuals are compelled to address the following question:

Does the social media presence of Algerian youth on Facebook impact their actual social roles? What is the most appropriate way of conceptualising the social roles played out on social media sites?

The main question of the study was divided into the following subordinate questions:

1. Does the interaction of young people on Facebook influence their perception of social issues?
2. To what extent do young people trust the information they encounter on Facebook, and how does this affect their awareness of social issues?
3. Does the duration of membership impact the development of young people's social responsibility?

1. concepts:

The study was predicated on the following fundamental concepts:

- **Definition of Social Responsibility:**

It can be defined as follows: "An individual's profitable willingness to engage in collective action with others to address the problems they face, or to assume the role ascribed to them by the group and to work towards the fulfilment of its objectives"¹.

- **Definition of social media sites:**

"An online system of networks that enables users to create their own website and link it to other members with similar interests and identities or groups of friends within a university, secondary or other institution"².

Examples of these platforms include Facebook, Twitter, Snapchat, Instagram, WhatsApp and YouTube. Some of these also have a professional character, such as LinkedIn. Others, such as WordPress and Blogger, facilitate the creation of blogs.

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- **Definition of virtual space:**

The term "Facebook" In Arabic, is defined "as a social networking site that allows individuals and legal entities to present themselves, enhance their reputation through website tools to communicate with other people on the site or in other websites, and establish communication links with others" ³

- **Definition of virtual space:**

Cyberspace, also known as the digital medium, is the result of the interconnection of computer networks across the globe. It is a communication and information space that facilitates connections between users and enables access to new, faster services. In this study, the term "virtual space" is used to refer to the electronic communication space, which includes international and local communication networks and network sites, and connects users in a mediated interaction and interest.

II– Methods and Materials:

1. Fields of study:

This study was conducted over two months.

- The theoretical aspect of the study was carried out in September 2024.
- Test the form on a sample of users on the same page of the study area.
- Use the final form dated October 2024 to collect responses, unload data, and draw results at the end of October 2024.

2. the study sample:

It is challenging to include all Algerian youth in the study, given that the sample is drawn from all Algerian Facebook pages. Therefore, the official Nas Constantine page, which is more closely aligned with the researcher's community, was selected as the primary data source. Upon subscribing to the page, the researcher was able to ascertain the extent of its popularity and visibility among young people in eastern Algeria, extending beyond the confines of Constantine.

The researcher's lack of familiarity with the members of the research community, their diversity, the challenge of reaching an adequate sample size and an appropriate division of the research community, and the large number of subjects within the study population. The deliberate selection of the Nas Constantine site as a small research community allows for the selection of a representative sample of available vocabulary among the site subscribers, given the difficulty of conducting the study on all participants of the Nas Constantine site.

The form was distributed electronically to 300 subscribers of the site on 18 September 2023. Following a 15-day period, 61 responses were received, indicating that the sample size for this study was estimated to be 61 individuals among the subscribers of Nas Constantine's site.

Table (01): General Data of The Page

Page name	Nas Constantine
Page link	https://web.facebook.com/nass.constantine/?_rdc=1&_rdr
Number of subscribers	347.746 thousand subscribers
Number of followers	372.283 thousand followers
Topics	Social, economic, cultural, political, sports, entertainment, news.
Page cover	

Source: Current study

3. The methodology employed in this study is as follows:

A descriptive approach was selected to facilitate the study, description and analysis of the topic within the field of study. The descriptive curriculum is defined as "a method of analysis based on sufficient and accurate information about a specific phenomenon, during a given period of time, in order to obtain scientific results and interpret them objectively in accordance with the actual data of the phenomenon⁴".

a) the tool :

The questionnaire employed in the study is presented below:

The study employed the "Likert Scale," which is a fundamental behavioral and preference measure in psychological tests utilized in questionnaires, particularly in statistical analysis. The measure is based on responses indicating the degree of agreement or disagreement with a formula, which is the most common method used to evaluate responses in survey research.

The "Likert scale" was employed to gauge the proclivity of the younger demographic towards the subject matter under investigation. The weight assigned to each phrase was based on the findings of prior research, with due consideration given to the balance between positive and negative phrases.

The format comprises four themes, comprising 18 negative and positive words, in order to achieve a kind of neutrality and subject matter within the framework of the study. The format was prepared and designed on the basis of theoretical material on social media sites and their effects, distributed as follows:

- The first axis: The influence of young people's engagement with Facebook on their perception of social life.
- The second axis: The impact of young people's reliance on Facebook information on their awareness of social issues.
- The third axis: The impact of duration of membership on the enhancement of young people's social responsibility.

b) Statistical processing:

The statistical processing of the data was conducted in accordance with the following steps:

A score was assigned to each phrase, with exhibitions receiving a score of 1, a neutral response a score of 2, and the highest grade assigned to the most positive responses. In the case of negative responses, a score of 3 was assigned, while a score of 2 was assigned to neutral responses and a score of 1 was assigned to those that were approved. The percentage of each score was then calculated by multiplying the score by 100 and dividing the result by the total number of repetitions.

Each statement was assigned a score as follows: A rating of 1 was assigned to indicate disagreement, 2 to indicate a neutral position, and 3 to indicate agreement with a positive statement. In contrast, for negative statements, the scores were 3 for disagreement, 2 for neutrality, and 1 for agreement. The percentage was calculated by multiplying the frequency by 100 and dividing the result by the total frequency.

Subsequently, the weighted frequency of intensity was calculated by multiplying the frequency by the intensity value.

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To ascertain the group trend for each statement, the following formula was employed: Trend Intensity = Sum of Weighted Frequencies / Number of Sample Members. The trends are classified as follows:

- This indicates a very weak trend.
- A neutral trend is indicated by a value of 2.
- A hesitant trend is indicated by a value between 2 and 2.50.
- Trends falling between 1 and 1.50 are classified as weak.
- From 1.50 to 2, the trend may be characterised as hesitant.
- A positive trend is indicated between 2.50 and 2.90.
- 3. A very strong positive trend.

A negative trend in negative terms, if the average intensity of a negative trend reflects a strong trend, signifies that it is a robust negative trend. This implies that the strength of opposition to the phrase is considerable. The same principle applies to a weak trend, which reflects agreement with the negative phrase.

III- Results and discussion :

1. Unloading Data First Axis: The Impact of Facebook Membership Duration on the Social Awareness of Young Algerians

Table (02): The trend of the study sample towards the first phrase

First phrase: I spend a lot of time on these platforms every day.										
Disagree			Neither agree nor disagree			Agree			Total	Trend
f	fx	%	f	fx	%	f	fx	%	148	2.42
13	13	21.31	3	6	4.91	45	135	73.77		

The statistical data presented in the table demonstrates the following:

The arithmetic mean of 2.42 is indicative of a positive and growing trend. This average is corroborated by an approval rating of 73.77%, which is markedly higher than the rates of neutrality and approval. This indicates that the vocabulary utilized in the study corroborates the assertion that a considerable amount of time is spent on social media platforms on a daily basis.

During the daily reconnaissance phase, it was observed that the same individuals arrived at the same time in the morning and departed at the same time in the evening at the Internet cafes. This behaviour resulted in the loss of time that should have been dedicated to work and contemplation.

Table (03): The trend of the study sample towards the Second phrase

Second phrase: I've only been on Facebook for the last 3 years.										
Disagree			Neither agree nor disagree			Agree			Total	Trend
f	fx	%	f	fx	%	f	fx	%	171	2.80
55	165	90.13	-	-	-	6	6	9.83		

The data presented in the table illustrate the following:

The data indicates that 90.13% of young people have been subscribed to Facebook for a period exceeding three years. The observed trend is the most positive, with an average value of 2.80. This figure represents the extent to which individuals engage with the platform, including their virtual relationships, time spent on the site, and the quantity of entertainment material they have been exposed to.

Table (04): The trend of the study sample towards the Third phrase

Third phrase: I've been using Facebook for years, so I can't live without it.										
Disagree			Neither agree nor disagree			Agree			Total	Trend
f	fx	%	f	fx	%	f	fx	%	155	2.54
14	14	22.95	-	-	-	47	141	77.04		

The data presented in the table demonstrate that:

The presence of young people on Facebook has rendered them indispensable, as evidenced by the 77.04% agreement that this site is an integral aspect of their lives. The average trend of 2.54 positive indications of addiction to this site is noteworthy, as it suggests that Facebook is regarded as a second reality by many young people.

The study sample indicated that the majority of time spent on teen profiles is dedicated to browsing Facebook, viewing short passages, commenting on posts, and broadcasting live clips of their whereabouts. In order to be admired, displayed, and entertained by others, they strive to post new pictures and clips every day, neglecting the details of their personal and social lives. This is despite the fact that these aspects of their lives are of the utmost importance, given the severe addiction to on-site activity and the inability to give up such practices that they display.

2. Presentation of the data on the first axis: The influence of young people's engagement with Facebook on their perception of social relationships

Table (05): The trend of the study sample towards the First phrase

First Phrase: I'm interested in my Facebook account.										
Disagree			Neither agree nor disagree			Agree			Total	Trend
f	fx	%	f	fx	%	f	fx	%	143	2.34
5	5	8.19	3	6	4.91	46	138	75.40		

The statistical data presented in the table demonstrates that:

The mean intensity of this phrase is 2.34, indicating a positive trend towards the content of the phrase with an agreement rate of 75.40%. This suggests that the sample vocabulary demonstrates considerable attention to the Facebook sites that have been identified as the most popular among this demographic. This, in turn, explains the high agreement rate observed in the previous phrase. The data indicate that young people spend a significant amount of time on a daily basis engaged with these sites and pay considerable attention to them.

The younger generation views Facebook as an optimal platform for self-expression, sharing their professional and academic endeavours, disseminating knowledge, and engaging with diverse forms of intellectual discourse. Through this interactive digital space, they endeavour to showcase their diverse experiences and express themselves freely, without constraints.

Table (06): The trend of the study sample towards the Second phrase

Second phrase: A single hour is sufficient for engaging in conversation with Facebook friends.										
Disagree			Neither agree nor disagree			Agree			Total	Trend
f	fx	%	f	fx	%	f	fx	%	174	2.85
42	126	68.85	3	6	4.91	16	48	26.22		

The statistical data presented in the table demonstrate that:

The estimated 68.85% disagreement rate with the phrase already indicates that young people are not sufficiently engaged with Facebook for it to be a primary platform for social interaction and the formation of new connections. The average intensity of 2.85 is indicative of a positive trend towards the phrase "This is proven by our observation".

A significant proportion of the sample population is engaged with the platform for the majority of the day, posting comments in response to new content as it emerges on the study field page. The 26.22% approval rate, as observed, does not indicate that these young people have only one hour to engage in conversation and record their departure, but rather that they spend the majority of their time commenting, posting photographs, and conversing.

Table (07): The trend of the study sample towards the Third phrase

Third Phrase: I have a significant number of connections on Facebook.										
Disagree			Neither agree nor disagree			Agree			Total	Trend
f	fx	%	f	fx	%	f	fx	%		
9	9	15.75	8	16	13.11	44	132	72.13	141	2.31

The agreement rate for this sentence is high at 72.13%, confirming an average of 2.31. This indicates the integration of young people from different countries, nationalities, religions and age groups in virtual relationships on Facebook. It has been observed that the use of the site and its pages serves as a means of immersion in a second reality, providing an alternative to the individual's actual social relationships, which are often abandoned for various reasons.

From our observation of the behaviour of the adolescents in the sample and subsequent examination of their personal pages, it is evident that a considerable number of them have amassed over a thousand followers and have established connections with hundreds of virtual friends, who are profoundly influenced by their regular engagement with their published content.

Table (08): The trend of the study sample towards the Fourth phrase

Fourth sentence: I'm not anti-social just because I sit on Facebook.										
Disagree			Neither agree nor disagree			Agree			Total	Trend
f	fx	%	f	fx	%	f	fx	%		
32	96	52.45	9	18	14.75	20	20	19.76	116	1.90

The average negative trend of 1.90 was tentative and inclined towards neutrality, yet was reinforced by 52.45% opposition. However, our observations indicated that the researchers' handling of the phrase was primarily emotional in nature. The term "antisocial" represents a key point of contention, as it is both a means of negation and affirmation. It is employed by the subjects to both deny and affirm their previous assertion that their integration into virtual relationships and their perception of Facebook as a substitute for their real reality has rendered them antisocial.

It is evident that the virtual relationships formed through Facebook lead young people to perceive themselves as socially active on this platform. It is evident that the lack of awareness among these individuals concerning the correlation between their disconnection from healthy social relationships in their actual reality and their integration into virtual relationships is what ultimately contributes to their social antisocial behaviour. The subjects in question fail to distinguish between

genuine and hypothetical social roles, and are unable to discern which are more beneficial to their health. This is due to their excessive and inappropriate use of the site in question.

It may also be the case that the sense of isolation experienced by young users has led them to seek solace in social media. Alternatively, it could be that their use of these sites has contributed to their disconnection from reality. It is evident that excessive use of social sites serves to exacerbate feelings of isolation, rather than addressing the underlying issue. Increased time spent on these sites reduces the likelihood of engaging in genuine, healthy social communication. Furthermore, it intensifies feelings of exclusion, as evidenced by the experience of viewing images of individuals not invited to a social gathering.

Table (09): The trend of the study sample towards the Fifth phrase

Fifth phrase: I would rather chat with Facebook friends than sit with my colleagues										
Disagree			Neither agree nor disagree			Agree			Total	Trend
f	fx	%	f	fx	%	f	fx	%	149	2.44
11	11	18.03	4	8	6.55	46	138	75.40		

The preference for Facebook friends over known, real-life acquaintances among the sample youth population is noteworthy. These individuals appear to prioritize virtual interactions with anonymous characters over face-to-face time with friends and colleagues, who represent their known, actual social environment. The high agreement rate (75.40%) and positive average rating (2.44) for the phrase indicate a negative impact of Facebook membership on time, social relations, and increased social isolation among these individuals. This reinforces their sense of psychological and cultural alienation.

The younger generation who utilise social media platforms today tend to gravitate towards the creation of an alternative reality, one that is starkly divergent from the tangible world. This is achieved through the formation of new connections with individuals who may not be genuine, with the aim of alleviating the pressures of daily life and seeking diversion.

Interacting with virtual friends on Facebook has the potential to yield positive outcomes. However, the negative consequences are becoming increasingly prevalent as they disseminate among users due to excessive utilisation and dissemination of detailed information without a clear awareness of the gravity of the act. A review of the literature reveals that prolonged use of Facebook has a detrimental impact on social interaction, self-perception and psychological well-being. It is associated with a range of adverse outcomes, including addiction, loneliness, depression, obsession and social problems such as privacy violations and social isolation.

Table (10): The trend of the study sample towards the Sixth phrase

Sixth Phrase: I am less likely to make friends because of my Facebook account										
Disagree			Neither agree nor disagree			Agree			Total	Trend
f	fx	%	f	fx	%	f	fx	%	109	1.78
25	75	40.98	2	4	3.27	34	34	55.73		

The data presented in the table illustrates that individuals belonging to the younger demographic are less inclined to form genuine connections in the context of their academic pursuits, with a

55.73% prevalence of this phenomenon. This observation suggests that the role of Facebook in shaping social relationships has become increasingly prominent.

3. Data Dump Second Axis: The Impact of Excessive Facebook Use on Young People's Social Responsibility

Table (11): The trend of the study sample towards the First phrase

First Phrase: I prefer the advice of Facebook friends to solving my own problems										
Disagree			Neither agree nor disagree			Agree			Total	Trend
f	fx	%	f	fx	%	f	fx	%	55	0.90
19	19	31.14	30	60	49.18	12	36	19.67		

The average intensity of the 0.90 negative trend is reluctant to neutralise around this phrase due to the high proportion of neutrals (49.18%), which is the highest recorded figure, thereby confirming the inability of searchers to provide an explanation for their answers. This was borne out by our conversation with them. They sought to avoid the negative implications of the phrase by portraying their use of Facebook as a form of recreation and escape from private and social issues.

A significant proportion of the sample comprises young people who publish and interact with content seeking advice from individuals whose level of scientific knowledge, life experience, profession or even mental well-being is unknown. These individuals are interested in writing and sending advice, guidance and advice to the young people, rather than asking parents or other wise individuals for advice. This indicates a lack of awareness of the seriousness of the information circulated on social media sites.

Table (12): The trend of the study sample towards the Second phrase

Second Phrase: My Facebook page allows me to get involved in solving other people's problems in real life.										
Disagree			Neither agree nor disagree			Agree			Total	Trend
f	fx	%	f	fx	%	f	fx	%	68	1.11
41	41	67.21	11	22	18.03	9	27	14.75		

Facebook does not facilitate the participation of young people in the resolution of other individuals' problems. The opposition rates for the most frequented search term reached 68%, with an average negative trend of 1.11, which corroborates the veracity of the preceding search term. The contribution of this demographic to the resolution of other individuals' issues is limited to the inclusion of images conveying a sense of solidarity. Such usage does not, in fact, facilitate the resolution of the issues in question. This suggests that these young people are unable to utilise this platform in a manner that benefits the wider community, due to a lack of awareness and a perception of the platform as a source of entertainment.

Table (13): The trend of the study sample towards the Third phrase

Third Phrase: I prefer to discuss emotional rather than social issues on Facebook										
Disagree			Neither agree nor disagree			Agree			Total	Trend
f	fx	%	f	fx	%	f	fx	%	153	2.50
12	12	19.67	2	4	3.27	47	141	77.04		

The data presented in the table demonstrate that 77.04% of respondents indicated a preference for discussing emotional matters on Facebook rather than social problems, with an average positive trend of 2.50. This suggests a lack of social sensitivity among young people when using the platform, particularly given their extensive engagement with it, which has spanned over three years. The findings highlight the potential negative impact of prolonged use of this platform on the development of critical thinking and attention span in young individuals.

The content of young people's pages is characterised by an overabundance of emotional music and frequent interruptions of movies and pictures. Upon entering their pages, it becomes evident that the language, words, and morals expressed in their publications and statements do not align with reason, reality, or logic. Instead, they reflect emotional tendencies and imaginative pursuits.

Furthermore, the evident inclination towards emulating external norms is problematic. This tradition is not about essence or distinct genuineness; rather, it is about superficial aspects such as hairstyles, clothing, smoking, and drug use. Some young people imitate Western youth in their behaviour, which is an anomalous phenomenon.

Table (14): The trend of the study sample towards the Fourth phrase

Fourth Phrase I rely on Facebook to solve my problems										
Disagree			Neither agree nor disagree			Agree			Total	Trend
f	fx	%	f	fx	%	f	fx	%		
13	13	21.31	-	-	-	48	144	78.68	157	2.57

The statistical data in the table demonstrate that a significant proportion of searchers, representing over 78.68% of the total number, rely on Facebook pages as a source of information to address their problems. This information is disseminated by private individuals on their pages and is instrumental in solving other people's psychosocial and health problems. The potential lack of sourcing information has become a reference point for these individuals, due to the high level of confidence they place in the information they list. The average intensity of the trend is 2.57 positive, without any impartiality as to the fact that Facebook is a source of information.

Table (15): The trend of the study sample towards the Fifth phrase

Fifth phrase: Facebook is an outlet for the free expression of different opinions.										
Disagree			Neither agree nor disagree			Agree			Total	Trend
f	fx	%	f	fx	%	f	fx	%		
11	11	18.03	9	18	14.75	41	123	67.21	134	2.19

The statistical data presented in the table indicate that 67.21% of researchers view Facebook pages as a significant platform for the free expression of diverse opinions and for the engagement of all social groups. The average intensity of the trend is 2.19 dalas, indicating low rates of neutrality and opposition to the content of the sentence. For these individuals, Facebook represents a means of free dissemination.

The younger demographic utilises the Facebook platform for both recreational and self-expression purposes, engaging with a multitude of pages and collections. The site offers young people the opportunity to express their opinions freely, which they do in order to disseminate ideas and behaviours that are socially unacceptable and unrealistic. Many young people use social media

passively to express opinions about others, such as sharing rumours and unrealistic views of the lives of others and succumbing to peer pressure.

Table (16): The trend of the study sample towards the Sixth phrase

Sixth Phrase: Facebook gives a true picture of the social situation										
Disagree			Neither agree nor disagree			Agree			Total	Trend
f	fx	%	f	fx	%	f	fx	%	82	1.34
13	13	21.31	25	50	40.98	23	69	37.70		

The statistical data in the table demonstrate that the neutrality rate of 40.98% represents the highest indicator of the frequency of investigators in the explicit answer. This is supported by an average negative trend of 1.34, indicating that young people do not believe in Facebook's ability to accurately represent the real picture of social conditions, nor do they believe in the seriousness of the means.

Despite confirming previous findings that Facebook is an important source of problem-solving and a platform for free expression, young people exhibit differing levels of trust in the information they perceive as a reference for solving their daily problems.

This discrepancy in young people's responses to the study demonstrates an inability to distinguish between useful and harmful content transmitted through social sites. This is due to the recreational, disorderly and irrational use of social sites by young people, which results in a high level of shock and surprise at the prevalence of misinformation and the number of negative experiences on the site. These experiences have a significant impact on the level of trust young people place in the site and its content.

Table (17): The trend of the study sample towards the Seventh phrase

Seventh phrase: A site like Facebook doesn't help some disgruntled groups to spread their views.										
Disagree			Neither agree nor disagree			Agree			Total	Trend
f	fx	%	f	fx	%	f	fx	%	75	1.22
20	60	32.78	26	52	42.62	15	15	24.59		

The statistical data presented in the table indicate that the average intensity of the 1.22 negative trend is towards neutrality, albeit with a certain degree of hesitancy. The highest proportion of respondents indicating a neutral position is 42.62%, which suggests that researchers may be unaware of the significant role played by numerous tendentious political actors on Facebook as a means of expanding their influence and increasing their prevalence.

Table (18): The trend of the study sample towards the Eighth phrase

Eighth Phrase: Behind the social media site are entities that have harnessed it to serve their purposes.										
Disagree			Neither agree nor disagree			Agree			Total	Trend
f	fx	%	f	fx	%	f	fx	%		
23	23	37.70	11	22	18.03	27	81	44.26	104	1.70

The 44.26% recognises that social media sites are used to serve specific goals, but the proportions of disagreement and neutrality towards the sentence were similar, indicating that

researchers may not fully comprehend the gravity of the situation. Consequently, the average intensity of the trend was found to be 1.70 negative.

IV- Conclusion:

The interactions of young people on Constantine's page have shaped their understanding of sensitive social, political and religious issues. The virtual roles and interactions in the digital space have reflected on their actual roles and diminished them, demonstrating negative and asocial tendencies that are suspended and deployed in the virtual space and exposed to actual contributions in the real world. This phenomenon has implications for social responsibility, which is constrained by virtual roles and does not manifest in the behaviour of Algerian youth in simple and limited situations.

This is exemplified by the overall findings of the study, as outlined below:

- The average young person spends a considerable amount of time engaged with social media on a daily basis. This addiction has resulted in a significant loss of time, which has been allocated to work, thinking and other activities.
- Young people devote a considerable amount of time and attention to their Facebook accounts, pages and virtual activities.
- The study sample's virtual practices are considered an important part of the young people's daily lives. For them, this engagement represents a significant opportunity to construct a life that is separate from their actual reality.
- The study sample of young people did not engage in any form of communication on the social media platform Facebook. Over half of the sample group indicated that they spend a considerable amount of time navigating between pages, comments, and photos. Furthermore, they engage in virtual relationships with users who are unaware of the truth about their accounts, viewing them as an alternative to their real-life, socially healthy relationships.
- The study sample of young people has been using Facebook for a period exceeding three years. This has rendered them irreplaceable, thereby indicating their addiction to the site, which has become a second reality for them.
- The formation of friendships on Facebook has resulted in a decreased willingness among young people to engage in real-life relationships. This is attributed to the influence of negative experiences with real-life friendships on the part of young people, which have led them to seek alternative forms of social interaction in the virtual realm.
- Young people highlight that their persistent use of Facebook and integration into relationships with its users has led to a perceived decline in their social skills and an inability to refrain from using the site.
- The findings of the study demonstrated the profound negative consequences of Facebook membership on time management, familial relationships and social isolation among young people. The findings of the study indicated that the involvement of young people in specific Facebook pages did not lead to an increase in their engagement in addressing the issues of others. Despite the fact that they frequently discuss a range of problems on these pages and are the primary focus of their posts and comments, there was no evidence to suggest that their participation in solving other people's problems was enhanced.
- The study demonstrated that young people are increasingly inclined to engage in discussions pertaining to emotional issues on Facebook, rather than social problems. This shift has led to a perceived lack of social awareness among this demographic.
- Adolescents tend to utilise Facebook as a means of resolving their issues. They seek advice and direction, listen to narratives and experiences that reflect their lived reality, and perceive it as a forum to freely express their perspectives and aspirations for opportunities to publish and participate.
- The study demonstrated that, despite the fact that a considerable proportion of young people utilise Facebook, engage with its various pages and establish connections with other users, they nevertheless do not hold the view that social sites, and Facebook in particular, are capable of accurately portraying the prevailing social circumstances.
- Conversely, the study demonstrated that researchers are unaware of the gravity of the tendentious bodies that adopt multiple political, cultural and other orientations. Furthermore, it revealed that

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Facebook pages provide a platform for disseminating their corrupt ideas among young users. This indicates that many young people lack sufficient awareness and understanding of the seriousness of what is posted on social media sites and the gravity of some content on their cultural and social consciousness, composition and personality.

- The considerable negative effect of young people's involvement in Facebook pages on their understanding of their responsibilities and the significance of their social roles in the real world, particularly in their roles as active members of society, as classmates and colleagues, and as family members.

In addition, the study proposed a series of recommendations, including:

- It would be beneficial to conduct further studies on the impact of social media sites on Algerian youth, taking into account the various socio-cultural, religious and moral implications.

- It would be beneficial to conduct in-depth studies on the impact of social media on various other social groups, such as children.

- It would be beneficial to conduct further research into the impact of excessive use of social media sites on the family unit.

- It is recommended that awareness be raised among the youth group regarding the impact of social media sites on the development of their personalities.

- The creation of awareness groups on Facebook, whose purpose is to disseminate guidelines and maintain constant activity, would be beneficial.

¹ . Hamida, I. M. (1996). *The social responsibility of students enrolled in the history. department of the faculty of education. Journal of Studies in University Education. Volume I, Issue IV. p. 21.*

² .Shakra, A.K. (2014). *New Media (Social Networks)*. Jordan: Dar Al-Asama Publishing and Distribution. p. 59.

³ . Khaled.Gh.and Makdadi .Y. (2013). *The Revolution of Social Networks, What are Social Networking Sites and their Cultural, Social, Economic, Religious and Political Dimensions on the Arab World and the World* (1st Edition) Jordan: Dar Al-Nafaas for Publishing and Distribution. p. 34.

⁴ .Gherbi, A. (2000). *The alphabets of methodology in writing university letters*. Dar El Faiz House for Printing. p. 83.